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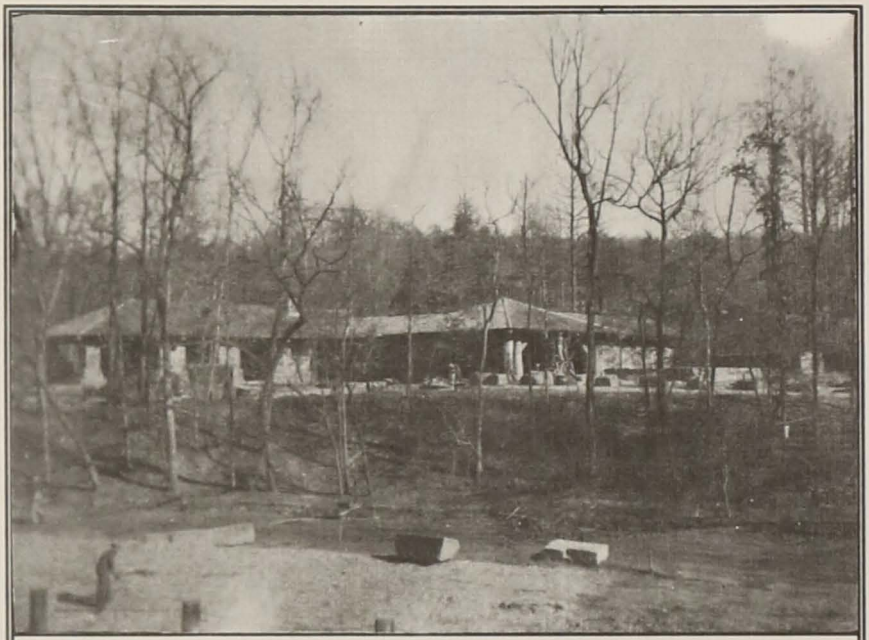
Flashback

The Journal of the Washington County Historical Society



Devil's Den while the Civilian Conservation Corps workers were still at work on the lake and buildings around it.

Preserving The Past For The Future
Volume 44, Number 4 **November 1994**

Washington County Historical Society
118 E. Dickson St., Fayetteville, AR 72701

Flashback is published quarterly in February, May, August and November. Send all material for publication to the Editor at 118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, Ar 72701. There is no payment for articles published in *Flashback*. The Editor retains the right to edit all submitted articles prior to publication.

Membership is invited of those interested in the preservation of Washington County's history. Dues are discretionary, starting with $10 annually and rising to $150 for a life membership. Donations, tax deductible according to current law, are gratefully received any time for special projects. Members are mailed *Flashback* every quarter. Past issues cost $5 each, current year's issues, $4 each.

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Hides, Tallow and Ox Power

By C.J. Brown

Hides for leather, tallow for candles, a source of meat and milk and the ever patient ox to provide power made cattle a very important contributor to the quality of pioneer life. Even so there is a scarcity of information about cattle during the development of Arkansas and particularly Northwest Arkansas.

The first record of cattle in Arkansas that I can find is in the journal of La Harp[1] when one of his party shot some wild cattle while they were exploring the Arkansas river in the vicinity of Little Rock in 1721. The best guess as to their origin would be cattle that were abandoned when the colony of John Law became bankrupt and settlers relocated. The first appearance of cattle in legal records seems to be the request of Widow Lepine in 1743 to the commandant of Arkansas Post that he divide her estate equitably among her children so she could remarry[2].

Settlement was sparse on the Arkansas frontier. A census[3] in 1795 lists 197 persons. The number of people per square mile was approximately one-fourth person in 1820 in contrast to four in 1850 and fifty today. The extent to which cattle existing during French and Spanish control of the Arkansas Territory contributed to original stocks of North Arkansas is unknown. It is not likely they contributed much. Cattle of predominantly Spanish origin were brought to Arkansas Post from settlements in the area of Mobile and New Orleans[4]. Those settlements were stocked with the bovine descendants of early Spanish importations to the Caribbean islands. Migrating settlers into North Arkansas were not likely to have had contact with those cattle. And

settlers coming by water up either the Arkansas or White Rivers did not move significant numbers of cattle. Thus the two most likely sources of the first cattle in North Arkansas were those brought by Cherokee Indians and those brought by the Anglo-Americans who began to arrive over land routes soon after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

There were about 3000 Cherokees that had voluntarily migrated to Arkansas prior to the Louisiana Purchase[5]. Some of these were half white and wealthy in terms of livestock and farm equipment[6]. In contrast those who were later forcibly moved along the Trail of Tears and arrived destitute with little or no property[7]. The intermarriage of Cherokees with Scotch-Irish settlers contributed to their bringing substantial numbers of livestock as well as livestock know-how to Arkansas. The main settlements of Cherokees were in the Arkansas river valley but some lived in Washington and Benton Counties[8]. Washburn[9] relates several incidents of Indians and their livestock. These cattle were of British origin before the formation of breeds in that country coming from Georgia and Tennessee where cattle had been obtained from Virginia and the Carolinas.

Following the War of 1812 there was a great flow of people toward the southwest. During the next three decades Arkansas evolved into a territory and then became a state. Mexico was separated from Spain and Texas became a sovereign nation. Some settlers to these new entities stopped in Arkansas, but many went on to Texas. However, much of this movement was overland and the settlers typically took some livestock, primarily of British origin[10], with them[11].

In 1836 when Arkansas became a state, 2268 persons in Washington County paying taxes on cattle illustrates how important cattle were on the self-sufficient farms of the pioneers. It is also revealing that only forty-seven persons paid taxes on more than ten head. The largest herds were

as follows: John Moore, 26, Nelson Graham, 25; George Freyschlag, 24; Samuel Byrnside, 20; Thomas Moore, 18; David Walker, 17; and Jacob Pyatt, 18[12].

As settlements became permanent, livestock populations increased. This was particularly true for cattle. They increased to the extent there was a surplus when the demand for meat associated with the discovery of gold in California occurred. The Spanish pattern of settlement was to secure an area and establish a mission with padres who attempted to christianize the Indians and teach them the arts and skills of livestock husbandry as it was known on the Andalusian plains[13]. In California there were twenty-one missions established by the Franciscans, one day's march apart, up the coast from San Diego to Somona.

When Mexico became independent of Spain there were social reformers who wanted to distribute to the Indians and other interested parties the land and livestock owned by the missions. One of the responses of the padres was to reduce the livestock population. The herds of the twenty-one missions contained almost half-million cattle which were reduced to about twenty-nine thousand head. A story about the shipment of the hides and tallow created by this tremendous slaughter is told in Richard Dana's book, *Two Years Before the Mast*[14].

The result of this reduction in cattle numbers was that in 1849 there was little meat to supply the demands of the miners. A steer that could be bought for $5 in Arkansas would bring about $50 in California. The opportunity to make a profit provided the incentive for several herds of cattle being driven from Arkansas to California[15]. Some of these originated in Northwest Arkansas.

An account that has previously been published in the *Flashback* is the story of Columbus Seay who at age 19 contracted in 1853 for $8 per month to assist in driving a herd of 700 cattle and 50 horses and mules to California[16].

Ivan' Denton in his book, *Old Brands and Lost Trails*, provides information on the Cherokee or Lewis Evans Company which departed Washington County in April 1849 consisting of forty wagons, four hundred horses, mules and oxen[17]. Among the party were John Carter and William Shores who contracted with Columbus Seay for the drive in 1853. Also among that party were the Holmes brothers from Rogers who later drove several herds, the first in 1852 to California[18]. Kirkbride Potts from Pottsville is thought to have driven two herds[19] through and the Fancher party assembled near Harrison in addition to the wagon train destroyed in the "Meadow Mountain Massacre" were driving several hundred cattle[20]. Newspapers commented on the scarcity of livestock to outfit wagon trains traveling west.

During the next decade livestock numbers increased. They reached or exceeded the numbers of the 1840's. Some efforts to obtain better livestock were made but the problems of availability and transportation were tremendous obstacles. The first purebred cattle organization was established in 1822 in England for Shorthorns[21]. The organizations for Hereford and Angus were formed later. A few of these improved types had been imported to the United States by the 1850's, but none were closer to Arkansas than Kentucky.

Cattle referred to as Durham that originated in the general area of the Tees River where Shorthorns were later developed had become popular in some of the eastern states. With some justification they had gained a reputation of being more productive, but only a few had reached Arkansas[22]. These and their equivalent in Thoroughbred horses and Yorkshire hogs were the extent of livestock improvement prior to the civil war. The open range practices which permitted random breeding was not conducive to livestock improvement. It would be another fifty years before purebred livestock would be raised in Arkansas.

Before purebred livestock would change the type and kind of animals on North Arkansas farms the War Between the States would decimate livestock populations. According to tax records about two-thirds of the livestock was lost in many counties in Arkansas. This loss was perhaps greater in Northwest Arkansas because of the battles in that area and the skirmishes that occurred as legitimate northern and southern foraging parties encountered resistance. Also outlaw bands with little or no loyalty to either side raided unprotected farms for grain and livestock indiscriminately.

The level of destitution perhaps is best described in an account written by a trail boss of a herd of cattle driven in 1867 from near Waco, Texas through Western Arkansas near the border then east across Washington, Madison, Carroll, Marion and Baxter Counties into Missouri and Illinois with the herd eventually being marketed in Chicago[23]. One of the legacies of this herd was that it distributed the Texas Fever Tick widely across North Arkansas. It was after World War II before the effects of this legacy were completely overcome.

The account given by Perry Case vividly describes the destitution of the people who remained in the North Arkansas area during the Civil War. It illustrates how it was that this war was an ending to a certain type of livestock production and yet a beginning for a new type of production. The new type of cattle production would be more specialized for meat or milk production making hides, tallow and ox power less important.

C.J. Brown is a Fayetteville resident with a long association with the University of Arkansas.

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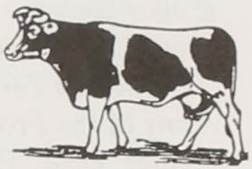

The Experience of the Kidd Family During The Civil War

Part Two

by Forrest Dutton Poorman

Of ten depositions, people expressing the cause of Tandy K. Kidd's death, half thought it was a personal feud between the two men.

The other half firmly believed it was a political killing. The personal quarrel behind Tandy Kidd's death was with Perry Parks, a forty year old farmer, born in Tennessee. He had a wife and four children, all born in Arkansas. Mr. Kidd bought a crop of wheat from Parks at harvest time, to be delivered after threshing, at a stipulated price. Later Parks found he could get more money with another buyer and backed out of the deal. Kidd made remarks dealing with Park's honesty. When Parks heard the rumor, he became enraged, got his shotgun and shot Tandy as he sat astride his horse. Parks has been quoted as saying "I have just settled the ____ for one damn old union son-of-a-bitch. I gave him a dose of buckshot in his breadbasket".

Others thought Parks had not forgotten the harness fuss that occurred at the Kidd Store. After Kidd's meeting with Major Miller it was observed that Tandy was making preparations to leave by repairing his wagons and fitting his teams. The local Confederates had developed an intense dislike for the man and succeeded in urging Parks to commit the killing on 19 August, 1862.

After Tandy's death and the arrival of General Blunt's Army of the Frontier in November 1862, the settlers of the greater Cane Hill area began experiencing the intense

foraging activities of this army. Wagon trains came on the property and took what they wanted.

Nancy Kidd testified that in late 1862, a large scout of Federal cavalry came to her place. The main group went south, but the others went into her pasture and took 6 mules and 15 horses. She said she made no effort to stop them, for even then the country was overrun with "marauding bands of Rebels and bad Indians and knew sooner or later all the stock would be taken and I felt rather relieved when it was gone. It was just after my husband was killed and I was in so much trouble that I took no interest in anything".

As one friend and neighbor, when asked of Nancy E. Kidd's loyalty to the Union said, "I could never tell as much about a woman as I could about a man. Today I can't say what I think about her". To him she seemed to be as much a Rebel as a Unionist. Her son-in-law Reynolds said, "I can only say that she is a retiring backward woman. She took no part in public affairs, especially after Mr. Kidd's death. She was badly treated by her step-sons (the three eldest Kidd boys) and stood very much in fear of them". Others said they thought she was loyal to the Union. Nancy herself said she was entirely ignorant of business and especially army business and "I had but little knowledge of my husband's business affairs". When Nancy did receive vouchers or receipts for products taken, she would put them in her trunk, never thinking of the necessity of redeeming them while the army was in the area. After the army left, the papers became useless.

In a family discussion, old Phil Gregory's two daughters, who lived on the Kidd Farm, told their father they were positive that Mrs. Kidd was loyal to the Union Cause.

Adam J. Reed, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, stationed in Fayetteville, while testifying for Mrs. Kidd, said the widow

came to the post about every other week on business and when he was out foraging, he had been in the Kidd home. After the Prairie Grove Battle, she came to the post requesting a scout (a small number of soldiers) to help her recover property taken by the Rebels. He was sure she was a Union sympathizer. Also Colonel Marcus LaRue Harrison, Post Commander at Fayetteville, did offer assistance on several occasions.

It is interesting that throughout all the depositions, there was not one word about the Battle of Cane Hill, which was fought on November 28, 1862. In numerous accounts, official and unofficial, the Kidd Mill was used to describe the movements of both armies. One wonders what the local people did on that day.

The roll Ophelia and Thomas Reynolds played during the War has been discussed in another account. Mrs. Reynolds, (Ophelia Ann Kidd) was 28 years old when her father was killed. She was afraid to remain on their farm near Rheas' Mill so moved in with her stepmother at the Kidd home. It must have been a lively place with her six minor children, the five youngest Kidds and the children of all the workers. In 1864, Ophelia joined her husband in Fort Smith, where he was employed. They stayed there until after the War.

Lucius Pleasants Kidd, the oldest son, was 26 years old in 1862. Tandy, his father, seemed to rely on him, for he was sent on many important family errands. Lucius had begun to acquire property in Washington County. He set aside plans to become a doctor and volunteered for the Confederate army. After his father's death, we worked with his brother William in trying to manage the Estate. Their stepmother and the courts agreed that other administrators should be appointed. Lucius accompanied his brother in moving part of the Kidd Estate to southern Arkansas and later to Texas. He was killed in late 1864 while visiting the

Kidd farm.

William Madison Kidd was 23, he had married Mary E. Moore and they had lost their first child by that fateful August day in 1862. From the time he had been appointed one of the administrators of the Kidd Estate, he seemed intent on acquiring more that his child's share. He had previously followed in his father's footsteps and had invested in property. After the War, the State issued a report of abandoned and confiscated dwellings and William had 25 dwellings on that list, some with 8 and 9 rooms, outhouses and stables. After his father's death, William indicated, that for his own safety, he was moving the slaves and property south. However, he was undoubtedly considering a commercial advantage, for workers were needed all along the river front. The rivers were the chief means of moving most of the needed equipment and products. It is believed he first took the slaves to Montgomery County, on the Ouachita River. Mr. Howe took the horses back to the Tilley Prairie Farm to thresh the 1863 wheat crop and he then returned with the horses.

Andrew Howe testified that William ordered him to move the slaves and property to the salt works in Sevier County (see note number 2). Workers were needed to dip the water from tub to tub. It is assumed the industry was still operating during this period or why take the Kidd slaves there?

Later William had Howe take the slaves and property to Clarksville, Red River County, Texas. There is no record of what became of this venture. William and his family returned to Fayetteville in 1865 and became involved in the restaurant business. He is also listed as a jailor, being responsible for serving food to the inmates of the city jail. And records of him being reimbursed by the city are available. He died of pneumonia in 1876. Most depositions indicate William was in the Confederate army but no

official record is available.

Frederick Mortimer (Mort) Kidd was 19 years old and had volunteered for the Confederate army before his father's death. John R. Reed, farmer and Justice of the Peace, in his deposition said he had known Mort since he was a very small boy. He had seen him with the Rebel army but had never had any war talk with him.

Although a Union man, Reed wanted to testify about the kindness Mort and Lucius had shown him. After his horses had been confiscated he went over to the Kidd mill and talked to Lucius about the way he had been used by the soldiers. Lucius gave him a horse and said to keep it as long as he wanted it. He got the horse from the pasture and kept it till it died. Another time he told about his girls going to Fayetteville from their home on Fly Creek. He was fearful of some Rebel boys who were giving the Reeds a hard time. The father was afraid the girls would be robbed on the way back and asked Mortimer if he would escort the wagon through Boonsboro. The daughters reported that he met them north of Boonsboro and went with them and protected them until they were past all danger.

He and David Moore served as Administrators for the Kidd Estate for several years. He had purchased land at the Kidd Estate auction, and had become a farmer. He died in 1897 and was survived by his wife, Martha Jane Thomas.

Young James H. Kidd was 17 years old and had close ties with Tandy's second wife and that branch of the family. Aaron S. Taylor testified that he had heard that the Kidd family was going to send James to St. Louis to have his eyes treated. "He was so nearsighted that he could not tell a nigger from a white man [at] twenty steps". It was said he was forced to join the Rebel army. However, Mr. Taylor testified that James joined his unit, Captain Rutherford's

Union Cavalry (known as the Union Valley Cavalry). He questioned James' ability as a soldier because of his eye problems. James married Ellen C. Joyce in 1868. He, too, purchased land at the auction and remained a farmer in the area until his death in 1910.

Cornelius Howard Kidd was 12 years old when he lost his father. Mr. Taylor reported that "Cornelius was small for his age and too young to have any politics. He scuffled and played with the soldiers and I don't suppose from the way he acted and his age, that he ever gave a thought to the right or wrong of secession". However, as a grown man in 1874 and 1878, his depositions reveal that he had observed more than one might think in those stressful times. He was a farmer, but later became a druggist in Prairie Grove. His mother, Nancy E., lived with him until he married Nettie MaGuire.

When their father was killed, the other children were: Margaret Isabelle, 10, who later married William M. Shofner; Laura Adeline, 8, who married Houston Parks and later Fay McCormick; and Martha Clintonia, 4, who married Daniel Stephens.

On Home Place, most of the pork hogs and stock hogs were not kept penned. They were regularly fed the byproducts of the mill and never strayed from that constant source of food. When either the Confederate or the Unionists were occupying the area, they were camped very near or on the Kidd farm. Many times Nancy stood in front of her home, looking down to the mill area, watching the soldiers shooting or bayoneting as many hogs as they wanted.

Alone or in groups, soldiers would come on the farm and take any stock they desired. The children had to beg them not to take their own horses and usually they were successful. Nancy had to ask them not to take her saddle horse, fortunately for her, they gave it back. Two years later

she had to sell it to survive. Tandy Kidd's saddle horse was a very fine specimen, valued over $150.00. Nancy allowed the children to hide it in the thicket behind the house and to fed it there. Several days later the children returned to tell her the horse was gone. Only Unionists were in the area, so it was assumed it was taken by one of them.

When all the available wood was burned, the Confederates, running the mill day and night, began taking the rail fences for fuel. When they took the fence from Nancy's graveyard. She immediately had rails hauled to the site and refenced the area. Neither army touched the graveyard again.

In the Spring of 1863, Nancy and her children moved up to the Tilley Prairie farm, leaving her stepdaughter, Ophelia Reynolds, to care for what remained of Home Place. Andrew Howe, the foreman and Nancy started threshing after securing permission from the authorities in Fayetteville. The machinery was old and inadequate but they were able to work for three days before the rains came. Aaron S. Taylor, a neighbor, came to help. He estimated they did about 300 bushels, getting about 30 bushels to the acre. His toll for the work was 30 bushels, which he took and they put the rest in the granary. One day Mrs. Kidd sent for him to help her, for a 30-40 wagon train was in the yard and the officer was demanding the wheat. Taylor asked the Wagon Master to please not take the wheat, for the Kidds were in need and were loyal. The Wagon Master responded "If Mrs. Kidd had not talked so much he would not have taken it but that she had said a little too much". He said he didn't think Mrs. Kidd was loyal and he took every bushel.

Nancy and her neighbor, Ed Rogers, were offered compensation for another loss, but they had to go to Van Buren to collect. Rogers was going after his and agreed to collect for her. The maximum allowed was $70.00 per

person and Ed charged Mrs. Kidd $10.00 for his trouble.

When members of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry out of Fayetteville were sent to the Kidd Farm with about 100 broken down horses needing time and feed to recuperate any remaining grain on the Kidd Farm was used to feed these horses. This was not as bad as it would seem as Nancy knew most of the men who were left to guard the stock. They would bring their rations to her and she would prepare meals for them. When the Kidd grain was gone, the horses were moved to Mr. Mack's, about 2½ miles away.

One day she was visiting her neighbor, Aaron Taylor, when they discovered soldiers driving a large herd of cattle in which Nancy spotted all seven of her cows. A good friend, Sergeant Jake Yoes, agreed to let her take back one milch cow. She claimed she and the children had nothing but bread to eat. Yoes told her to go to Fayetteville to collect for the loss. Nancy said, "I did not have a horse on my place and my neighbors were in the same fix. My health was very poor and I let the matter run on until finally it seemed too late to get pay and I never made any effort."

Nancy had left Mrs. Marrs and her son at the Home Place to assist Ophelia Reynolds and her family. Mr. Marrs had joined General Blunt's Army and was in Kansas. Mrs. Marrs left for Texas as soon as they were able and thus she was not available to testify for the Kidds.

It was necessary for Nancy to depend on her son-in-law, Thomas Reynolds, to help with managing the Estate. He would collect vouchers when possible and would turn them over to her. She kept them in her trunk. All her legal papers, as well as those of the Reynolds, were lost when the Kidd home was burned. The protection papers Reynolds had secured from General Blunt proved useless, for when they were presented to foraging soldiers, they just laughed. They were well aware all the Kidd boys were in the Confederate army.

Robert A. Sawyer was hired by the administrators, William and Lucius Kidd, to manage the Tilley Prairie Farm property. As part of this he kept the keys to the granaries on his person. The Confederates were in the process of demanding the keys and the grain when the Federals appeared. The Rebels left. Later the Federal trains began to arrive and Sawyer was asked to unlock the granary. He was allowed to keep the keys but each time the trains appeared, he unlocked the granaries for them. When he protested or at least asked for vouchers, he reported, "The soldiers did not care a straw for me and I soon found out it was no use for me to say anything".

Mr. Sawyer also reported that there was a fine lot of stock hogs on the farm when the army came, but they (the hogs) took to following the forage trains off to camp and "I reckon the soldiers killed them, for they never came back to the farm, but I did not see them killed". Mr. Sawyer stayed on the farm and looked after the property as he was hired to do till April 1863 and "then there was nothing to look after".

The Kidd mill remained under the control of the Federals until it was burned in the fall of 1864. Mr. William Fain continued as miller until it was destroyed. He reported the house and mill were burned by men of the 15th Kansas Cavalry.

Colonel Charles Rainsford Jennison's brigade had received commendations from General Blount for their distinguished work in five battles. However, within days word was circulated that the Jennison's brigade had run amok in Arkansas and Missouri on its way back to Kansas. It was said that Benton and Washington Counties suffered the most from their misdeeds (see note number 5) with the brigade removing or destroying the last vestiges of moveable property that had been spared by previous gangs. They also burned the homes of peaceful citizens, making them

"outcasts and beggars in their own country".

Jennison's men were so proud of their exploits that they sent letters ahead to the leading Kansas newspapers. They felt Arkansas asked for it because so many of its men were in the Confederate Army. Later, when Col. Jennison was up for a change of command, there were protests from officers of the Kansas army reporting the conduct of his men and expressing the opinion he should not have the new command. Later, Jennison and some of his officers were court-martialed and dismissed from the service. After the mill was burned, William Fain attached himself to the Federals and moved up to Fayetteville and then managed to get his family to Missouri.

Cornelius Kidd, son of Tandy and his second wife, Nancy, then became the administrator of the Kidd Estate after the courts dismissed David Moore and F. M. Kidd for not fulfilling their obligations. Cornelius' claim for compensation contained both facts and estimates of products lost to the Army of the Frontier. The total estimate was over $10,000. It was necessary for him to waiver all amounts over that sum.

He and his attorney found it necessary to petition to have a local claims commissioner take the depositions, for the impoverished citizens could not afford to travel. E.B. Harrison was appointed special commissioner and he made himself available to those who were to testify.

The Kidd Estate claimed losses of 25 head of cattle, 2 carriage mules, 6 mules and 21 horses, 215 (16,000 lbs.) pork and stock hogs, estimated 5,000 bushels of wheat, 2,300 bushels of corn, 32,600 bundles of oats, 5,000 bundles of fodder, 5 tons of hay, 30,000 rials of fencing, 2½ kegs of horse shoe nails and 500 lbs. of horse shoe iron. They could not claim the loss of the store, mill or home as only products used for the benefit of the soldiers of the Army of the Frontier were accepted for possible compensation

The Commission ruled that the Kidd Family had remained loyal to the Confederate cause, pointing out that the older boys had served in the Confederate army. However, they decided to compensate the four Kidd children, Cornelius, Margaret, Laura and Martha, who were under 16 years of age at the close of the war. The widow and older children were denied compensation. The sum of $1,172.09 was allowed.

It is a simple task to explain how so much of the Kidd wealth disappeared. Questionable activities of the administrators, the economy of the times, the stripping of the farms, the futility of legal action and the lack of funds to pursue their cause. The bulk of the immediate wealth went to William and Lucius Kidd, who protected it by moving out of Northwest Arkansas. In Texas, William, his wife and father-in-law, William W. Moore, were involved in trading for cotton. Young William Kidd was born there in 1865.

Many of the descendants of this interesting Kidd Family have remained in Northwest Arkansas, settling primarily in Springdale and Lincoln in Washington County. Again, the question can be asked, what would the history of this family have been if Tandy had survived the war and had become prosperous again?

I would like to thank Fern Holmes of Phoenix, Arizona for reading this account and for her suggestions

Forrest Dutton Poorman
July 1993

Notes

The Following were used as sources in the preparation of this article.

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Forrest Dutton Poorman is a resident of Winchester, California who has written many articles for Flashback on the Cane Hill area, the Kidd family and other related families.

Fayetteville Memories

Miss Elizabeth Ellis has been kind enough to share a paper her sister, Martha Belle Ellis, wrote for one of the many clubs of which she was a member. Miss Ellis writes: "My sister, Martha Belle Ellis Hayes (Mrs. R.B. Hayes), died in 1959 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her husband, Mr. Reuben B. Hayes, the long-time president of the First National Bank in Cincinnati, later sent us her papers....In her description of our home on College Avenue when we were young my sister might have mentioned that there was a rather small but beautiful park full of scarlet cannas, planted in raised beds, and visiting speakers often addressed groups there. I seem to remember Chatuaqua lecturers speaking there.

"Our father [Dr. E. F. Ellis] of course was a physician and surgeon, and Cebe Tuttle drove our father's spirited team of horses as he went on his calls."

Pleasant Places: The Home We First Knew on This beautiful Earth

When I think of the home I first knew on this beautiful earth I can see the old-fashioned white house with the big yard enclosed with the iron fence, the swing hung from the gnarled limb of the tremendous old honey locust, and the old play house which had the best view of East Mountain. And I can hear again the clomp, clomp of my father's team of horses as he came hurrying home down the macadam street. It was a beautiful street of homes with stately elms and locust trees lining the rows of old-fashioned natural stone sidewalks in such a way as to form a green arch over the wide street, a street that had once seen the flash of the pony express and the changing of the horses on the old Butterfield Stage (said to be the longest mail route and run in the world). It was the main street of a proud little town in the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas--a

College Avenue 1907

town that prided itself on its historical and cultural place in a rugged state just coming into its own. The white houses with the tall pillars indicated its Southern leanings. The town considered itself a thing apart from the surrounding hill country because it was the home of the State University and famous for its culture and the calm beauty of its terrain. Fayetteville, though a tiny town in the very northwest corner of Arkansas, considered itself the most important and representative of the state!

To me Arkansas is not only a land of natural beauty and physical advantages, of sunshine and flowers, of

majestic mountains, and Sylvan valleys, of great open prairies and sleepy hollows, of healing springs and winding rivers, it is also a region of poetry and romance.

Washington County Historical Society President Herb Lewis has been kind enough to share this bit of family lore from his family which has played a leading role in this area for several generations now.

Ninety-Five Christmases

Naomi Sanders Lewis - 1972

Memories of Christmas time on the farm when I was little are not very clear to me now. I am sure we celebrated the Holidays with special food and gifts because Father liked to surprise us with gifts all during the year. We had lots of attention even though our family size increased rapidly. I remember cold winter nights when Father would send one of the boys to the basement for a big bowl full of apples. He would roast the apples near the coals, if there was time, or he would cut an apple the wrong way and use a flattened table knife end to scrape out juicy bites, feeding the mouths around him as a bird feeds his young in the nest. We would crack scaly-bark hickory nuts on the hearth and we were so impatient to eat the goody we almost swallowed the hard, white hulls too. No problem to find cedar trees and decorations were popcorn, nuts, berries, fruit and bits of colored ribbon. Father brought many surprises from his store and Mother made such wonderful things in the kitchen and sewing room.

Father loved to sit with us around the big open fire, talking or reading the Bible. And I remember when "Pappy" (grandfather, Dr. Andrew Jackson Vaughan) was there he would ride us on his knee, two at a time.

Mother was always busy. She supervised everything done in the house and quite a lot on the outside. For instance, she directed the winter butchering -- storing meat in the smoke house, making sausage, and lard. And she took care of the honey bees. Never will I forget the day Father took a drummer into the bee yard to see the new little square boxes he had bought for the honey. He did not know those bees would come out when he took off the lid!

Father moved us to Bolivar, Mo. for the winters when I was about twelve so we might attend the Southwest Baptist College and Preparatory School. He kept the farm, mill, store and post office in Spring Valley, but visited us several times during the winter, bringing so many things it always seemed like Christmas when he arrived. And during the winter he would send us barrels of kraut and pickles, buckets of dried cod from the East and fruits from the West. He always seemed to know where to get everything. He was an "educated" man of 19 when he came to Vaughn Valley, Ark. from Indiana with his brothers not long before the War Between the States. That was why Col. LaRue Harrison used him as his secretary while they were stationed in Fayetteville at the Headquarters House. I'm sure his bride of 16, (Catherine Vaughan Sanders) was happy with this arrangement.

Memories skip to another not-to-be-forgotten Christmas in Springdale. Bert Lewis and I had "an understanding" but no announcement of the coming June (1890) wedding had been made. He put a sweet red rocking chair on the church Christmas tree for me. When my name was called, naturally everyone knew it was from Bert and guessed our plans. At that time he worked for the W.T. Farrar Co., Hardware and Furniture. We still use that rocker near our fireplace in the Fayetteville home where we have lived since 1909.

P.S. I wanted these notes to go with your gift from Mother this Christmas, 1972. She was reluctant but I think there is value in having some things written, don't you?

Helen

Mystery Photo Revealed

Bob Winn of Fayetteville was able to correctly identify our mystery photograph from our last *Flash back* as being the West Fork school in 1912. He was kind enough to pass along a piece from his *Washington County Observer* "Scrapbook" from 1983 with the following information:

"About 1912, W. F. Buck was named head of the West Fork Schools. Since there was no preparatory school for teachers in Washington County, Prof. Buck taught a "Review School" in conjunction with the upper grades. Pupils came from many surrounding rural schools, including as far away as Elm Springs and Hazel Valley. Prof. Buck was also the county examiner who gave tests and issued certificates for first, second and third grades certifying teachers for teaching in any county school. One of the lower grades was kept in the room with the upper grades so they could be used by the Review Student for practice teaching, and only those who indicated interest in becoming teachers were assigned to teach. Buck was affectionately called Prof. Buck. He had lost an arm in a cotton mill accident, though this didn't stop him from using the paddle on his pupils, as he was a strict disciplinarian. He later moved to California and he and his wife are buried there in

the LaMirada Cemetery. The photo is from the collection of Bernice Karnes who researched the story and obtained identities of most of those pictured. Left to right, they are: Front Row--Jewell Thrasher, Hazel Karnes, Lola Curtis, and kneeling are Edgar Karnes, ?, Sherman Karnes, and Bryan Curtis. Second row--Stirman Karnes, Howard Richardson, Teacher W. F. Buck, Bess Thompson, Mae Hutchens, Prella Stockburger, Gladys Curtis, Oscar Curtis, Howard Karnes, ? Dameron, Charles Dameron, Robert Karnes, ?, and Polly Crane. Back row--Nora Robinson, Gid Walker, Pearl Robinson, Ruth Hedges, Sylvia Bullion, Drada Reed, Roy Malone, Leonard Jones, Bess Gilbreath, Oscar Malone, Irma Karnes, Lillian Luther, Grace Karnes, Beulah Robinson, ?, and Tressie Sherman."

National Register News

The Old Springdale High School has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places according to a recent announcement by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP). The building, just off Highway 71B in Springdale, is a two-and-one-half story brick structure designed in the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. The 1909-10 structure was designed by Rogers architect A. O. Clark and built by the Halter Brothers construction company of Conway.

It is significant as the best example of the Romanesque style in Springdale which "became the preferred style for public and institutional buildings of all types, and school buildings were no exception. The Old Springdale High School serves as an excellent and quite representative example of this phenomenon," notes the National Register nomination.

Another AHPP project that has been in the works

for some time has finally bore fruit. The Devil's Den State Park Historic District near Winslow has now been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The district, on Highway 74 in the existing state park, contains structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). "All of the principal structures were designed in the Rustic style that was popular with public works projects during the Great Depression, featuring massive fieldstone construction and a low, organic emphasis," says the National Register nomination.

Structures in the district include fifteen cabins, the visitor's center and pavilion, a stone dam, two bridges and a variety of box culverts, stone walls, stone steps and trails built by the CCC workers. The nomination notes that the district is significant not only for the buildings and other constructions, but for the contributions of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps' Devil's Den Camp No. 1 to those projects.

CCC workers at Devil's Den

Twin Bridges

Editor's Note: This article on the Twin Bridges has been taken from the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for that property. Usually when one thinks of a National Register property they think of historic homes, but a wide variety of other properties can be found on the National register as well as sites, commercial properties, cemeteries and bridges.

The Twin Bridges Historic District is located just to the east of Washington County Road 11 and less than a half-mile north of Arkansas Highway 45. Both bridges are single-span, closed-spandrel concrete deck arch bridges designed and constructed by the Luten Bridge Company in 1922.

Although both bridges were originally located on County Road 11, that road was straightened in 1955, and a modern concrete bridge was constructed to the west of the Twin Bridges. The smaller and southernmost of the two bridges, Bridge #2, is now located on Washington County Road 3412, which extends to the east from County Road 11, and spans a small creek draining perpendicular into the Baron Fork creek. This bridge is approximately 23′ in length, 14′ in width, and has a height of 12′ over water.

Bridge #1 spans the Baron Fork creek and is situated north-south on a short road which connects County Road 3412 and County Road 11, just to the east of the 1955 bridge. It is approximately 80′ in length, 14′ in width, and has a height of 20′ over water. Although both bridges feature concrete parapets, the Bridge #1 parapet is substantially higher. In both cases, the deck of the bridge is covered with dirt and gravel....

According to Washington County records, on October 27, 1921 thirteen different petitions were presented and read to the county court requesting the construction of new bridges in the county. The county judge, Ernest Dowell, appointed two commissioners, H.C. Evins and Bruce Holcomb, to determine the bridge sites most needed and to effect their construction when funds were available. Also approved at that session of the county court was a motion that all approaches leading to the bridges should "... be built by the citizens and residents benefitted, without expense to this County, and satisfactory to the Engineer and County Judge."

Ernest Dowell served as Washington County Judge from 1921 to 1926, and it was under his leadership that approximately 13 bridges were built in the county by the Luten Bridge Company during this time. Bruce Holcomb (1873-1924) was a former Washington County Clerk and a respected businessman. H.C. Evins (1872-1963) was raised in the Morrow area, though he served as Justice of the Peace from Fayetteville at the time of the bridge construction. In addition to these three men, the name of H.O. Morrow is found on an original bronze plaque attached to Bridge #1. Morrow, a local farmer and school board member, served as Justice of the Peace for the Morrow area and was instrumental in obtaining the Twin Bridges for the area residents.

The Twin Bridges were constructed by the Luten

Bridge Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, who are also believed to have built the remainder of the 13 or so bridges that were contracted for during Dowell's administration. A history of the Luten Bridge Company is included in the "Arkansas Highway and Transportation Era" context of the Historic Bridges of Arkansas multiple property nomination. In Northwest Arkansas, the Luten Bridge Company is also known for the double-span 1922 Illinois River Bridge (NR 1/28/88) in Benton County.

In 1955, County Road 11 was expanded to two lanes and paved. Consequently, the road was straightened and a new concrete bridge was constructed to the west of the Twin Bridges. Although the Arkansas Highway and Transportation planned on removing the two older bridges, County Judge William Bush requested that the bridges be retained for use by the local residents.

As the Twin Bridges Historic District in the Morrow vicinity contains the two best known examples of the single-span, closed-spandrel concrete deck arch bridge type to survive in Washington County (the fate of the other eleven is unknown), they are being nominated under Criterion C with local significance as an amendment to the Historic Bridges of Arkansas multiple property nomination.

Quiz on the Early Presidents of the University of Arkansas

By Don E. Schaefer

Test your knowledge of UA history. Match the letters representing the University of Arkansas presidents from Gates to Futrall with the numbered statements below. Each statement is a unique fact (trivia, if you wish) about one of these nine early UA presidents. The presidents are listed following the statements. Because there are 18 statements and nine presidents to choose from, a president will match more than one statement. (Answers may be found on page 33.)

__ 1. He authored a mathematics textbook, *Elements of Algebra*, that was used by several colleges and universities.
__ 2. His wife's father was Dr. R.H. Morrison, the founder and first president of Davidson College.
__ 3. While president of the University he greatly increased the standards for scholarship and the enrollment, but he is probably best known for the strict rules of discipline and moral standards which he established and enforced.
__ 4. He was the first president of Arkansas Industrial University who had any experience in teaching or in educational administration.
__ 5. Intending at first to be a Presbyterian minister, he elected to accept an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy because of a depletion of family

financial resources after the death of his father. He graduated from West Point in 1842.

__ 6. He was the first president of the University who was not identified with the reconstructionist or carpet-baggers.

__ 7. He was an Army officer in the Mexican War under General Winfield Scott, and was one of two native sons recognized by the state of South Carolina with a "gold sword" award for distinguished service in that war.

__ 8. An intense student of both the Bible and Greek, he wrote two books, *Crucifixion of Christ* and *Sermon on the Mount*.

__ 9. His son became Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

__ 10. After leaving the University he became president of Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College in Milledgeville, Georgia (now Georgia College).

__ 11. Just before accepting the presidency of the University, he was the editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper.

__ 12. He was numbered among "Lee's Lieutenants" and rose to the rank of lieutenant general after his significant part in the Confederate victory at Sharpsburg (Antietam).

__ 13. His son became president of North Carolina A & M College (now North Carolina State University).

__ 14. He was a brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson. They married sisters.

__ 15. He was elected president of the University without ever having set foot in the state of Arkansas.

__ 16. He was publisher and writer for a popular and successful magazine, *The Land We Love*, which was devoted to the literature, military history, and agriculture of the South.

__ 17. He took over classes in philology to relieve an overworked professor. His knowledge of Latin and Greek as well as English enabled him to make the subject interesting as well as informative. After he retired from the University he wrote a textbook on the subject and arranged its publication. Unfortunately, the manuscript was accidentally lost.

__ 18. He admitted that his "great sin" was "hatred of the Yankees." (Not the baseball team.)

Early University of Arkansas presidents, in chronological order were:

a. Noah Putnam Gates (1871-73; 1875-77)
b. Albert W. Bishop (1873-75)
c. Daniel Harvey Hill (1877-84)
d. George M. Edgar (1884-87)
e. Edward Hunter Murfee (1887-94)
f. John Lee Buchanan (1894-1902)
g. Henry Simms Hartzog (1902-05)
h. John Newton Tillman (1905-12)
i. John C. Futrall (1913-39)

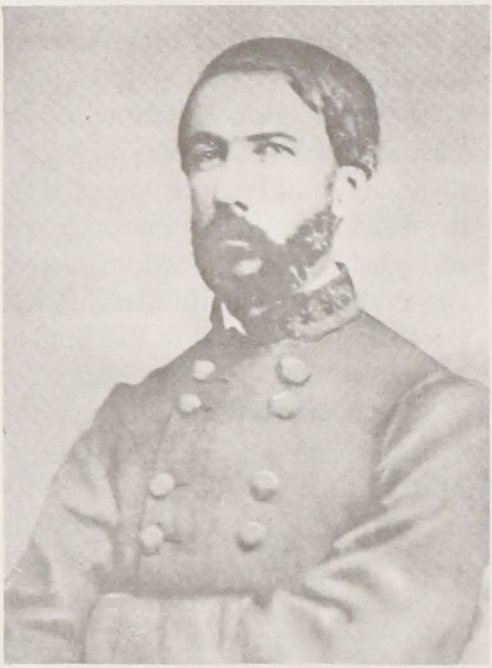
Illustration by UA Alumni Association
Arkansas Industrial University, 1888

Answers to Quiz on Early University Presidents

Have you learned some University of Arkansas history while trying to find the answers to this quiz? You are about to learn something else. You have been tricked! The answer to each and every one of the 18 statements about early University presidents is **(c.) Daniel Harvey Hill.**

Daniel Harvey Hill, president of Arkansas Industrial University from 1877 to 1884, was a man of many talents, prominent connections, and a wide range of experiences. Perhaps now you will remember him for more than being the namesake of an important University building, Hill Hall, built in 1901 and torn down in 1993.

If you would like to read more about the life of Daniel Harvey Hill there are two D.H. Hill biographies—*Biography of Daniel Harvey Hill,* by his son Joseph M. Hill, an official publication of the Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock, 1947; and *Lee's Maverick General, Daniel Harvey Hill*, by Hal Bridges, New York: McGraw Hill, 1961.



Daniel Harvey Hill

Archeology Reveals Brick Church at Mt. Comfort

by Jerry Hilliard
and Miles Perigo
of the
Arkansas Archeological Survey

Three annual Arkansas Archeology Week excavations conducted at Mount Comfort have revealed much information about the second Cumberland Presbyterian Church built around 1840. Since there are few records that describe this building, archeology was the only key to providing a clue as to what the building looked like. Carefully excavated two-meter squares in the area of the suspected building documented the basic size and layout of the brick church. Other evidence, including nail patterns and joist support locations, were used to determine joist and flooring orientation and other architectural details. We were also interested in the kinds of artifacts that might be associated with church activities and other uses of the building. Excavation of mapped and designated grid units was used to document activities that were associated with rooms in the building.

An important aspect of historical archeology is the relationship of the history of a place to archeological evidence. We were fortunate (to a degree) in that there are some documents that describe the brick church and the use of the building. These sources include an autobiography by Ann Marshall published in 1897 that mention the building in 1848 when she (Ann James at the time) opened the Mount Comfort Female Seminary. Also of note is the 1941

WPA Mount Comfort Church history found in Special Collections of Mullins Library, University of Arkansas. These sources led to others that provided some tantalizing leads about the use of the building as a public meeting house in the 1840s. We also had the accumulated knowledge of the current Mount Comfort Presbyterian congregation to rely on for historical information; especially valuable was Faye Doege and her parents, Tom and Mildred Lavender.

Architectural data gleaned from the archeological record indicate that the brick structure was 33 feet square with the front of the building oriented to the east. The entrance was sheltered by a wood porch supported by brick porch-piers. Central double doors opened into the brick church. At least two large windows were placed on each side of the building. A lack of nails suitable for wainscoting in excavation units in the brick room suggest the church interior was left as bare brick.

Evidence of a wooden addition 24 feet long and 8-10 feet deep was found on the north side of the brick structure. This evidence consisted of foundation stones, wall plaster, pane glass, ash and flooring nails, and one charred floor joist. A heavy iron door hinge discovered between the brick structure and the wood addition provided evidence that a door connected the interiors of the two rooms. We feel certain this is the addition for Ms. James' music room she had added to the building in 1848 for her school.

Artifacts found in the building and foundation rubble indicate various uses of the building. Slate tablet fragments, lead pencil nubs, marbles and an iron bell clacker found in the wood addition attest to the use of the church as a school. Decorated plate fragments, thimbles, and one needle document domestic social activities that took place at the church.

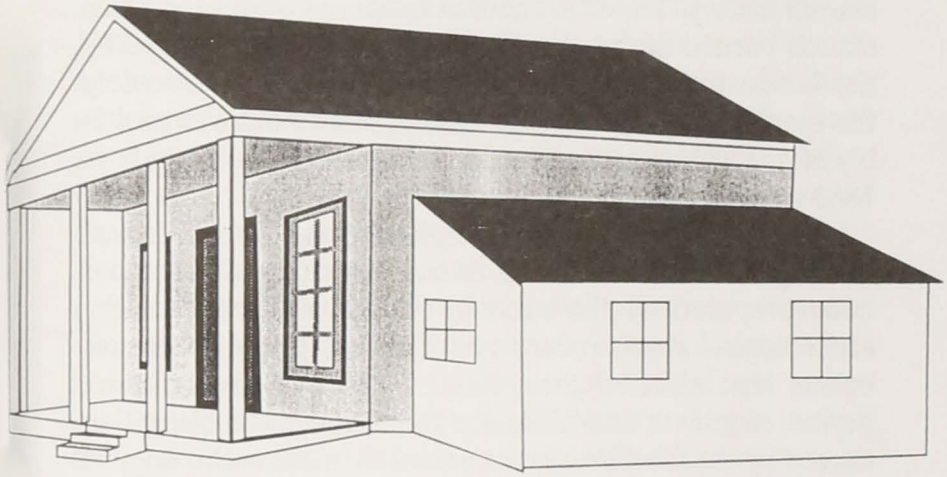
The most surprising finds were several Civil War

personal artifacts found in the ash floor remains of the wood addition. These included buttons, a bullet mold, lead slag for making bullets, a fragment of uniform decoration, food container fragments, coffee pot lid, and a spoon. Also found on the ash floor in the wood addition was a small medicine bottle embossed "Dr. C. F. Brown's Eye Water." This was an especially exciting find after discovering from the Confederate newspaper *The War Bulletin* the surgeon in charge of the Confederate Mount Comfort Hospital was a Dr. C. F. Brown. In a January 1862 issue Dr. Brown reported twelve men had died at the hospital since its organization. Goodspeed (1899) notes a Dr. C. F. Brown had a practice in the Van Buren vicinity before the war and did serve as a Confederate surgeon. The embossed bottle is verification that the church was the site of the Mount Comfort Hospital as noted in the *War Bulletin*. Dr. Brown obviously used some of his own prescriptions during the war. The bottles were specially made for Dr. Brown, likely from an out-of-state bottle producer, and probably used in his Arkansas practice before the war.

After February 1862 Confederate troops no longer occupied the building. The building was likely used by Union soldiers after this time and may have been a field hospital. Fourteen Fayetteville area buildings were set up as Union hospitals after the Battle of Prairie Grove and one of them was noted as "the brick church." Whether or not the Mount Comfort Church was this particular building is not known, however, it seems likely that if the building was still standing after being vacated by the Confederates it would have also been used by Union troops.

The destruction of the church was definitely by fire as evidenced in the archeological record and occurred at some time during the Civil War. Military artifacts found on top of the ash layer in the wood addition suggest these items were accidently left in the building at the time of the

MOUNT COMFORT MEETINGHOUSE circa 1848



Authors' Reconstruction; View looking southwest

fire. It is suspected the fire started in the wood addition near the location of a stove as evidenced by stove parts. The wood addition was likely totally destroyed by the fire as evidenced by the quantity of wood ash and nails found in this part of the building. The lack of ash deposits and

flooring nails found in the brick room suggests this part of the building was not totally destroyed by fire.

Useable building materials were likely salvaged after the fire, especially whole brick, foundation stones, joists and floor boards. Salvaging of brick, joists and flooring for use elsewhere explains why we found few whole bricks and flooring nails in the brick room. Archeological evidence of burning and salvaging of building materials is supportive of church history. The WPA church history indicates the brick church burned during the Civil War with bricks salvaged by the Union to build barracks in Fayetteville. Unfortunately the specific date of destruction is not known but was probably after the Union occupation of Fayetteville and likely in 1863 or 1864.

A manuscript with details of the archeological investigation of the second Mount Comfort Church has been prepared by the authors. This study describes the archeological record of the church in relation to historical events that affected the Mount Comfort community. A period of growth and affluence followed by the disruption caused by the Civil War is documented in the archeology of the brick church.

Jerry Hilliard and Miles Perigo of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have performed an annual archeological evacuation at Mt. Comfort Church to which the public has been invited to for the last few years.

A Document From a Tin Box

Edited by Lois Lawson Morris

Ann Moore, a student at the University of Arkansas Training School, gave the following document to her Arkansas History class on April 14, 1958. She found it in an old tin box in the attic of her great aunt, Gret Moore, who said it along with other papers were hidden there for safekeeping by Gret's great grandmother in 1898. Mrs. Moore placed them there when an order to burn all clothing and papers was issued in the Mt. Comfort area during a typhoid epidemic.

The letter presented here much as it was drafted in the original without much respect for capitalization or punctuation was written by Mrs. M.C. Moore to her first son, George, as he moved northward with a contingent of Confederate troops seeking to secure Missouri for the South. Mrs. Moore penned the letter June 23rd, 1861, a few weeks before the Confederate victory at Wilson's Creek on August 10th.

June 23, 1861

Dear george you will think me along time getting ready to write I was writing last Sunday and dad took sick he is better now but his other side pains and cuts off his breath like it did at first it was eating cherries and other fruit and using sweet milk he is just as bad as ever about taking anything but I hope he will get well after a while tom has been gone most of the time since you left Mr Graves brought his wife and two little children down but did not stay but a day or two the oats in the neighborhood are all most lost with the _____ _____ ours two toms wheat is good ours not much it is very dry, no rain since you first left we cannot make bread without rain soon our corn is small for the season we dont hear much war news the stage

is stopt but feel uneasy about you all the time I am afraid you will be carried to Missouri but hope not I want you to do the best you can try to please your officers it is their duty to keep order I hope you have a good mess but i don't like some of the lest try to make friends of everyone I dont wish you to want for anything but be particular about sickness what you eat keep your self clean and comfortable if you want anything let me know there is some passing every day if you get your washing done you will soon need money your aunt mancy found her son under guard I dont expect to hear that of you keep out of bad company and dont be led off by others we hear tug is getting home sick but it is too soon for that be sure if you are sick to let Dr Bell know just how you are sick you may not be in any battle but you must ask your heavenly father's guide and protection all the time one of your letters was not dat[ed] Tom has got a thrasher and will go to thrashing some this week Slucky had some examination not much he follows hellen as close as ever some think they will be married I don't know how it is dont tell what I write to the boys I dont like to be the auther of anything aunt eliza na alice were up here yesterday evening all well alice is going to weaving monday Tom is going out to the camp as soon as he can but I dont know how soon he has a great deal to do I want to send you some pickles knight and tell me what you want from home bus cant ride yet can lie down to sleep but still he mends slow it is nap [drizzling] a little today

Your Mother

M.C. Moore

Lois Lawson Morris is a resident of Russellville, Arkansas.

Genealogy

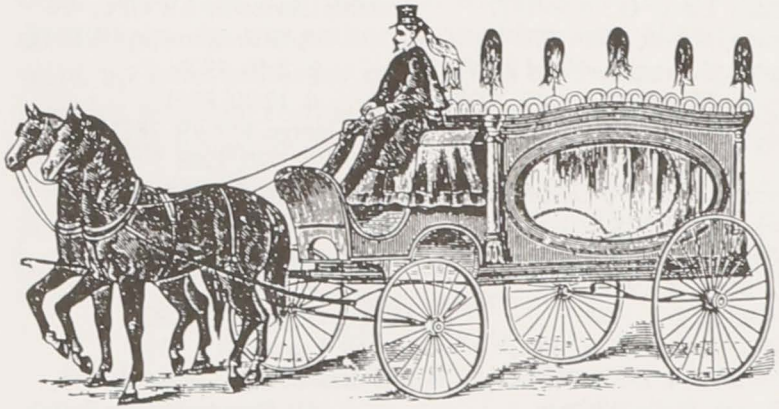
The gravestones at Oak/Twin Oaks Cemetery in Fayetteville have been read to date by Vicki Rounsavall while she was doing some research on another project and took the time to enumerate some of the older graves.

The information on one of the gravestones was preceded with Goldenheart Lodge No. 213. It was on the stone for William Taylor, born 1845 and died October 5, 1912.

Incomplete information includes:
Rowena, died January 27, 1922
Sarah, died December 11, 1909

Barker, Sam J. d. 8-7, 1945
Berry, Julia Peel, b. 1-10, 1882; d.4-22, 1961
Blackburn, Bessie, 1866-1949
Blackburn, Fred, d. 10-30, 1922, age 47
Blye--no further information
Buchanan, Lester G., 1898-1977
Buchanan, Mattie, 1895-1970
Buchanan, Sopronia, wife of A.W., b. May 1862; d. 6-19, 1918
Carr, Darius L., b. 10-17, 1970; d. 9-4, 1977
Carr, Ellis Dean, b. 2-22, 1922; d. 5-6, 1971
Carr, Jacob, Pvt. U.S. Army, d. 6-18, 1937
Carr, Olaf, d. 8-7, 1945
Claypool, Violia, b. 6-5, 1895; d. 6-14, 1953
Deffebaugh, Stella Whitney, 1895-1940
Denton, Henry, b. 8-2, 1877; d. 6-2, 1897
Denton, Jack, b. 1833; d. 1908
Dowell, Jeffie, 1877-1939
Drake, Ozella, b. 9-7, 1897; d. 12-21, 1937
Fisher, Gertrude, September 1940
Hail, Mary Louine, 1922-1939
Hayes, Edgar, b. March 1804; d. 6-19, 1909
Hoover, Baby B., August 15, 1928; d. 8-28, 1928
Hoover, Bessie, 1895-1928
Jenkins, Mrs. Henry, 1894-1951
Jenkins, Lawrence, AR GPL; 488 AAF Aviation Sq., WW II, b. 2-10, 1920; d. 10-20, 1951
Kidd, George, b. 6-19, 1871; d. 5-20, 1908
Manuel, Chris, b. 11-12, 1889; d. 7-28, 1951
Manuel, Lola, b. 10-8, 1889; d. 7-6, 1969
Mason, Gordy, 9-17, 1931
Mason, Laura, 8-17, 1936
McPherson, Ollia, Missouri, Pvt. 416 Reserve Service Battalion, d. 6-25, 1919
Morgan, B. B., 1890-1919
Olison, Andy, 1881-1950
Parker, Rev. Isaac, 1883-1961

Peal, Alice, b. 4-4, 1865;
d. 1-29 (year missing)
Peel, Andy, b. 7-4, 1886;
d. 10-7, 1947
Peel, N. R., no information
Pettigrew, Chester, son of M. & R. Pettigrew, b. 4-9, 1886;
d. 1-14, 1900
Pettigrew, Rosetta, b. 3-13, 1917;
age 73
Pettigrew, Willis, d. July 1913
Smith, Emmit, 1878-1937
Smith, Frank, AR Pvt 162 Depot Brig., WW I, 12-9, 1895;
d. 3-11, 1942
Smith, Lucile, b. 6-17, 1897;
d. 3-5, 1961
Smith, Naomi, 1897-1983
Smith, Sophia, wife of O.S. Smith, b. 4-23, 1877; d. 2-7, 1928
Sutton, Lucy, d. 2-22, 1949
Thompson, Susie K., b. 12-19, 1861;
d. 10-5, 1901
Vaughn, W. D., d. 1-28, 1915
Walker, Alice, b. 2-5, 1890;
d. 11-27, 1920
Walker, Andrew, b. 8-16, 1887;
d. 7-25, 1934
Watson, Andrew L., 1968-1968
Whitney, Frank, 1883-1928
Williams, Millie, d. 2-10, 1884;
age 12 years
Williams, Smathia, d. 1-8, 1908;
age 64 years
York, Angie, b. 4-26, 1894;
d. 1-18, 1935
York, Ann, b. 9-16, 1844;
d. 2-19, 1928
Young, Lula, b. 8-15, 1864;
d. 8-6, 1929



Queries

Searching for information on **John Stephen Loftin** and his wife. I have noted there was a query by **Hercel Loftin** in the May 1978 *Flashback* along these same lines, but have been unable to contact this person or to learn of the result of their query. If you have information on these persons contact Joyce Holden, 907 West Lakeview Drive, Gutherie, Ok 73044.

Who were the parents of **Mary Tuttle Marrs** who married **Samuel Miller Pyeatt** in 1848 in Washington County? She was born about 1832 in Arkansas. Can you help with this Marrs line, as well as with descendants and researchers of the family line of **Capt. John Pyeatt** (1760-1844), especially as it runs through his grandson Samuel, above, and his great-grandson **Andrew F. Pyeatt** (1854-1945). Bible records? Obscure records? Special contacts? Photo? Please write Tom Buchanan, P.O. Box 218, New Vernon, NJ 07976.

I am looking for information and families in these following communities. Hubbard, Cove Creek, Garrett Creek, Skylight, Antioch, Shady Grove, Hale Mountain, Evansville, Vineyard, Mountain Top and Centerpoint. I am very interested in speaking with anyone who might have information about these families in the Antioch area. The **Catos**, **Emersons**, **Larrimores**, **Rhodes**, **Hertiges**, **Quicks**, **Herrings** and **Briggs**. Anyone with photographs of these families or communities is strongly urged to contact Robert L. Keen, 13643 Lincoln-Cane Hill Road, Lincoln, Ar 72744

I have recently started the **Kincholoe Family Association**. We publish a quarterly newsletter entitled the *Kicheloe Kronicles* which includes information on Kincheloe and

related families. Anyone interested in joining the association should write to: The Kincholoe Family Association, RR 3 Box 290, Gentry, Ar 72734.

Seeking information on **Rev. Albert Benjamin** and **Cassa Ann (Dudley) Carlock** and their descendants. Their children were all born in Arkansas: **John Nelson** b. October 1873; **Mary A.** b. c1875; **William J.** b. c1876; **George** b. c1878; **Rechell** b. September 1879; **Lula B.** b. May 1888; **Ruth B.** b. September 1890; **Bruce A.** b. August 1892 and **Catherine** b. February 1895.

I also need information on Cassa Ann Dudley's parents, **William W.** and **Mary Ann (Costen) Dudley**, and siblings. Their children, other than Cassa, were: **William W., Jr.** b. September 1859; **Hugh E.**; **James P.**; **Cornelia C.** and **Emily S.** (all born in Tennessee); **John D.** b. March 1869; **Robert G.** and **Sammie F.** (female and all born in Arkansas).

Contact Virginia Cottrell, 2013 Cherry Lane, Durant, Ok 74701.

I am requesting information on **Colonel Henry C. Hastings** from around the Decatur area. Colonel Hasting was a War of 1812 veteran who fathered ten children before dying on December 27, 1877 in his log cabin home. Would also like information about his wife, **Mary (Word) Hastings** who died in 1876. Both are buried in the Bethel Cemetery south of Gravette. Contact Dorothy Ryan, Rt. 1 Box 147, Decatur, Ar 72722.

I am searching for any descendants of **John Cohea** and **Priscilla (Woolsey) Cohea**, who settled north of Prairie Grove, Arkansas in 1831. I have written a history of this Choea family, included in my book, *My Maternal Family History I*. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of this

soon-to-be-released compilation should contact me: Michael D. Freels, P.O. Box 1091, Gentry, Ar 72734.

Canadian researcher seeks information on anybody named Beirne who was notable one way or another in Arkansas. Also would like to know who the community of Beirne, about 75 miles southwest of Little Rock, was named after. I am seeking information to complete a history of the O Beirne Clan in Ireland and abroad. I am willing to send copies of an interim report to anybody who might be interested. Please contact Byran P. Beirne, 2203-3755 Bartlett Court, Burnaby, B.C. V3J 7G7, Canada.

Am seeking any information on the **Hines-Hinds** family in Arkansas. **Eliza Ann Hinds** b. Tennessee, married **John Kendrick** in Alabama, lived in Washington County in 1850. John Kendrick is not listed on the census. In 1860 **E. A. Kendrick** and **Obediah** were in Izard County. Does anyone know the death or burial place of John Kendrick. Eliza Ann Hinds is a descendant of **John Alden**. John Kendrick is on the Washington County census of 1840 and did jury duty in 1837. Eliza Ann Hinds Kendrick lived in Clear Creek township in 1850 where she is listed as having a 3 year old son.

Am also seeking information on **Cary Kimbrough** b. Burbon County, Kentucky 178__. She married **John West** 11 June, 1801 in Burbon County, Kentucky about 1830 and is the great grandmother of **Wm. Preston West**.

Anyone with information on these people can write Mrs. Sherman Miller, 1490 Fremont Avenue, Los Altos, Ca 94024.

Society News

As the year winds down and another Annual Meeting is upon the Society, we find ourselves looking back at what has happened to us over the last few months. In our last issue we looked at some of the things we could be proud of. For this issue we'll continue in that vein. As our text we'll be taking the notes that Society President Herb Lewis spoke from at the 1994 Annual Meeting at which we honored Raymond J. Ellis and Irma Giffels as Distinguished Citizens of the Year and a very inspiring young man, Jonathan Story, for his work to save the Ozark Theater from destruction.

"It has been a rather eventful year of the Society with several major events occurring this year. I think, as we look back on the year, that you will be as proud of what we have accomplished this year as I am.

"Starting off the year the Society took steps towards improving our financial footing. Grantmaking institutions we approached this year were the Arkansas Museum Services, the Washington County Quorum Court and the Arkansas Humanities Council. In 1994 for the first time we lobbied for assistance from the Fayetteville Advertising and Promotions Commission. That effort resulted in the Society being awarded $12,500. Using those funds we were able take on a number of expensive maintenance projects on Headquarters House such as replacing both the front and back porches, reworking the buried wiring on the grounds of the house making the annual staging of our Ice Cream Social and other outdoor events much easier to accomplish, and to assist us with the routine maintenance of the grounds of the property.

"Speaking of the Headquarters House grounds, the Society has contracted with Melody Ashly of the Dancing River Landscape Company for the maintenance on the grounds and we must say that it has been some time since the grounds have looked as good as they do now. No small

part of the credit for this has to go to the University of Arkansas Horticulture Club which has adopted the care and maintenance of the northeast section of our grounds. Since they began working on that area it has bloomed into what many people feel is one of the lushest and most beautiful garden areas in Fayetteville.

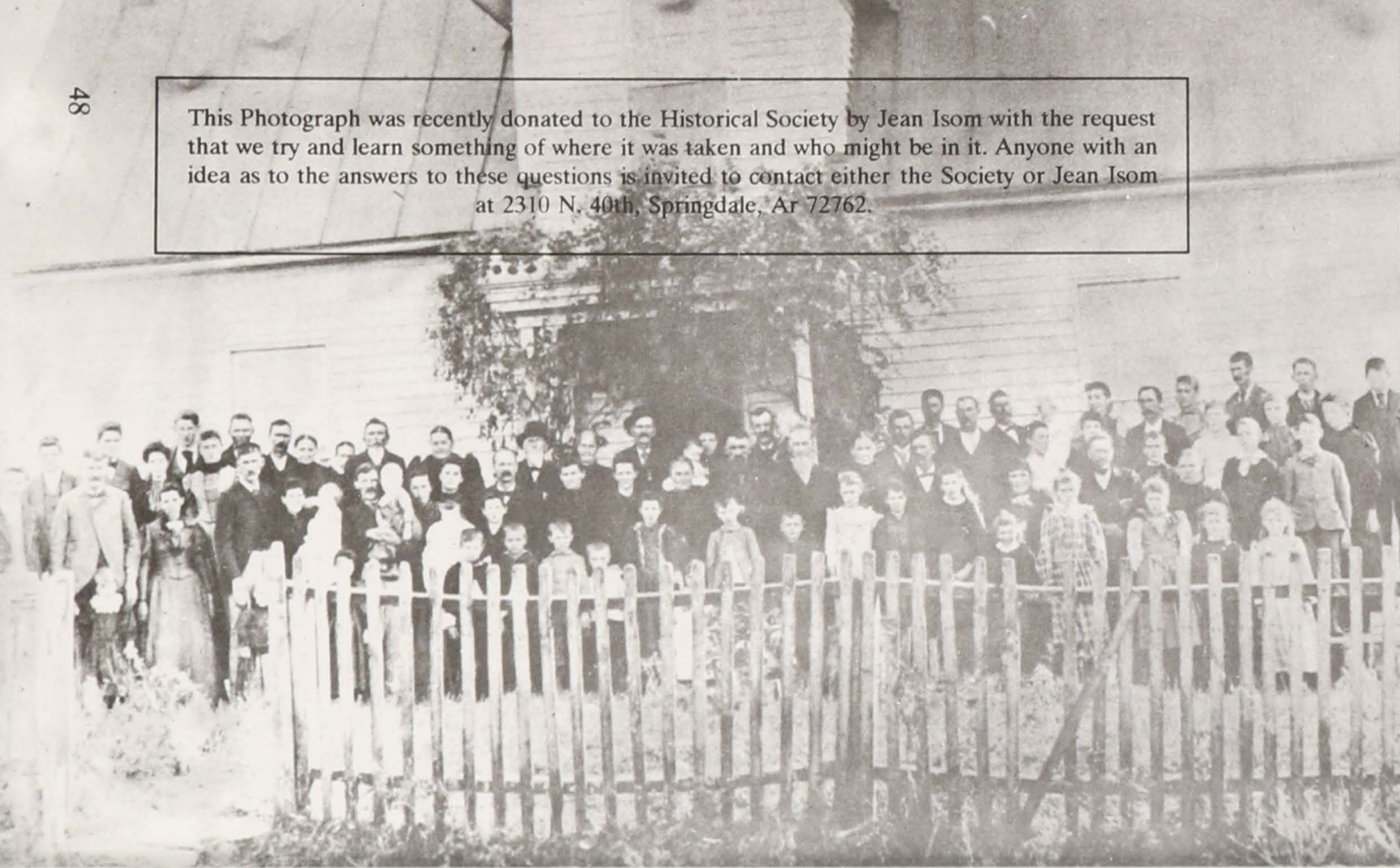
"In 1994 we staged a demonstrated lecture of the 1863 Battle of Fayetteville on the site of the original battle between our own Headquarters House and the new courthouse. As a result of this activity (which was undertaken with the assistance of over fifty volunteers) many people who never knew of that battle learned of it in a unique fashion. Also a video of the reenactment was made by the Fayetteville governmental channel and has been shown several times on local television.

"Just a few weeks ago the Society's grounds at Headquarters House were filled with music, ice cream and good will as our 24th annual Ice Cream Social was concluded. It was estimated that between 500 and 750 persons were on the grounds of HQ House enjoying themselves. Many area businesses and groups donated services, money and materials to make this its usual success. This annual event has become known as summer's last genteel get together and one of the signals fall is just around the corner.

"We staged a new event for the Society this year, our first annual Four Corners Ancestor Fair. Over a thousand people (when in our wildest dreams we were expecting no more than 600) from all over the country flocked to Washington County to take part in this event. Those who attended learned first hand of the history of various parts of the county from the numerous older county residents we had on hand giving talks and answering questions while they collected materials and information from the almost 100 genealogical-related vendors we had on hand."

We can only hope 1995 will be as exciting and rewarding as 1994 has been.

This Photograph was recently donated to the Historical Society by Jean Isom with the request that we try and learn something of where it was taken and who might be in it. Anyone with an idea as to the answers to these questions is invited to contact either the Society or Jean Isom at 2310 N. 40th, Springdale, Ar 72762.



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Memorial Donations

Recently these
memorial donations to the
Washington County Historical Society
have been made

In the name of
Herbert Thorp
by
Keith and Jean Newhouse

in the name of
Rosemary Carlson NcNair
by Carolyn Stirewalt

in the name of
Jean Kirchen
by Lois and Tom Miller

ISSN 0428-5573

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Next in Flashback

Old Bank of Fayetteville
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A Letter from Silas Mercer Holcomb

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